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MINOR NOTICES.

MISS CLARA E. CUMMINGS has published a list of Labrador lichens collected by Professor E. B. Delabarre on the Atlantic coast of Labrador during 1900. The list is a reprint from Bull. Geog. Soc. Phil. **3** : no. 4, and contains 43 species.— J. M. C.

THE EXPERIMENT FARM of the Horticultural Society of North Carolina has published an attractive pamphlet calling attention to the many valuable qualities of the "cow pea" (*Vigna sinensis*). It is a full synopsis of the history, habits, and merits of the plant.— J. M. C.

IT IS VERY FITTING that Dr. Robert Hartig[3] just before his death should have brought together a summary of his publications. The first 52 pages of the work is taken up in brief reviews of his 38 papers. In the remaining portion of the volume the author gives the results of his last work on the influence of gravity, pressure, and pull on the form of the fir and the structure of its wood.— H. N. WHITFORD.

V. KOMAROV has just published[4] the first volume of a *Flora of Manchuria*, including the vascular plants. All of the notes and descriptive text are in Russian, and the Engler sequence is followed, the volume completing the monocotyledons. The pteridophytes are represented by 74 species, the single new one being a Nephrodium ; the gymnosperms comprise 29 species, *Pinus funebris* and *Abies gracilis* being new; while the list of monocotyledons numbers 461, new species being described in Scirpus, Carex (2), and Lilium. Of the monocotyledons, 86 are grasses and 122 sedges, Carex containing 83 species.— J. M. C.

WULFF[5] has made some recent contributions to the knowledge of arctic plant ecology. The first paper treats of the transpiration of arctic plants. By means of the cobalt paper method the relative transpiration activity of some ten species, each under sixteen different climatic conditions, were determined. The main conclusions are as follows: daily variation in transpiration is absent ; as compared with temperate plants the transpiration is uniformly weak; there is a frequent falling off of transpiration in relatively high temperatures and low humidity. A second paper treats of the occurrence of anthocyan in arctic plants. The distribution of coloring matter is carefully noted in fifty species. Dried specimens were examined and found to contain abundant sugar and little starch. This is in accord with the experiments of Miyake and others, who found cold conducive to the production of sugar rather than starch. The author concludes that the excess of sugar causes the appearance of the anthocyan. This conclusion is based upon Overton's experiments. A third paper deals with the distribution of plants on a peculiar formation known as the "Polygonboden." In the last paper the author has collected some miscellaneous floristic notes.—H. N. WHITFORD.

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[3] HARTIG, ROBERT, Holzuntersuchungen. Altes und Neues. vi + 99, with 52 text figures. Berlin: Springer, 1901.

[4] Acta Horti Petropolitani **20** : 1–559. 1901.

[5] WULFF, THORILD, Botanische Beobachtungen aus Spitzbergen. pp. iii + 115, with 4 plates. E. Malmström. 1902.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

R. KNUTH[6] has begun the publication of the results of his study of *Geranium*. After the general distribution of the genus is presented, each of the twelve sections is considered separately, the present paper including *Unguiculata* (5 spp.), *Subacaulia* (4 spp.), *Tuberosa* (4 spp.), and *Batrachia* (38 spp.).—J. M. C.

IN A PRELIMINARY PAPER[7] on chromosome reduction in *Larix leptolepis* Ishikawa announces a condition similar to that described in his paper on *Allium fistulosum*. In the prophase of the first division of the pollen mother cell twelve pairs of chromosomes appear. The chromosomes of the pair may be variously united, sometimes forming tetrads. In the second division twelve ring-shaped chromosomes are formed. The writer interprets the first division as an "equation division," and the second as a "reduction division" in Weissman's sense. The full paper will appear in *Jour. Coll. Sci. Tokyo*. —W. J. G. LAND.

J. M. GREENMAN[8] has published the general results of his long study of the North and Central American species of *Senecio*. After an historical account of the genus, the morphology of the different plant members is considered, and the classification presented. About 300 species are included, grouped into 22 sections, 14 of which bear Mr. Greenman's name. The subgenus *Eusenecio* O. Hoffm. includes 21 of the sections, and *Pseudogynoxis* Greenm. the remaining one. The species are merely listed under their tribes, 70 of them being unpublished new species. The geographical distribution of the genus as a whole and of each section is presented in concise and tabulated form.—J. M. C.

A NEW INTERPRETATION of the phenomena of sap pressure and bleeding has been set forth by Molisch.[9] He takes the position that all the cases

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[6] Uber die geographische Verbreitung und die Anpassungserscheinungen der Gattung Geranium im Verhältnis zu ihrer systematischen Gliederung. Engler's Bot. Jahrb. **32**: 190–208. 1902.

[7] ISHIKAWA, C., Ueber die Chromosomenreduction bei *Larix leptolepis*. Beih. Bot. Centralb. **11**: 6–7. 1901.

[8] Monographie der nord- und centralamerikanischen Arten der Gattung Senecio. Engler's Bot. Jahrb. **32**: 1–33. 1902.

[9] MOLISCH, HANS, Ueber localen Blutungsdruck und seine Ursachen. Bot. Zeit. **60**: 45–63. 1902.